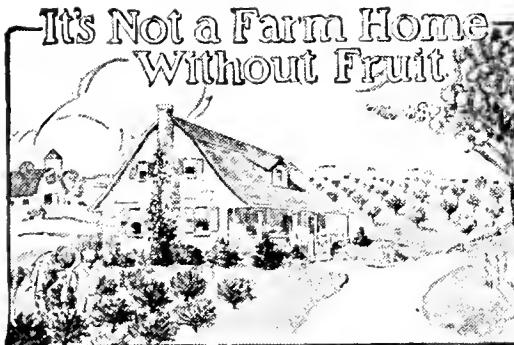


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

63-73



It's Not a Farm Home
Without Fruit

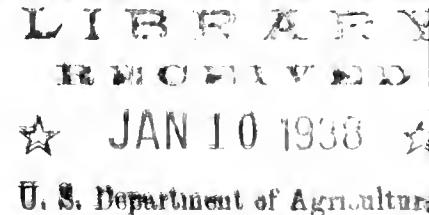
The Adams County Nursery and Fruit Farms

Growers of Good Trees Sold Direct
to the Planter

ASPERS, PENNSYLVANIA

Return postage guaranteed

Latest Prices on Nursery Stock for Spring of 1938



Sec. 562 P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
ASPERS, PENNA.
Permit No. 1

*V. S. Department of Agriculture
Division of Fruit & Vegetable Crops
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D. C.*

CARE OF FRUIT TREES

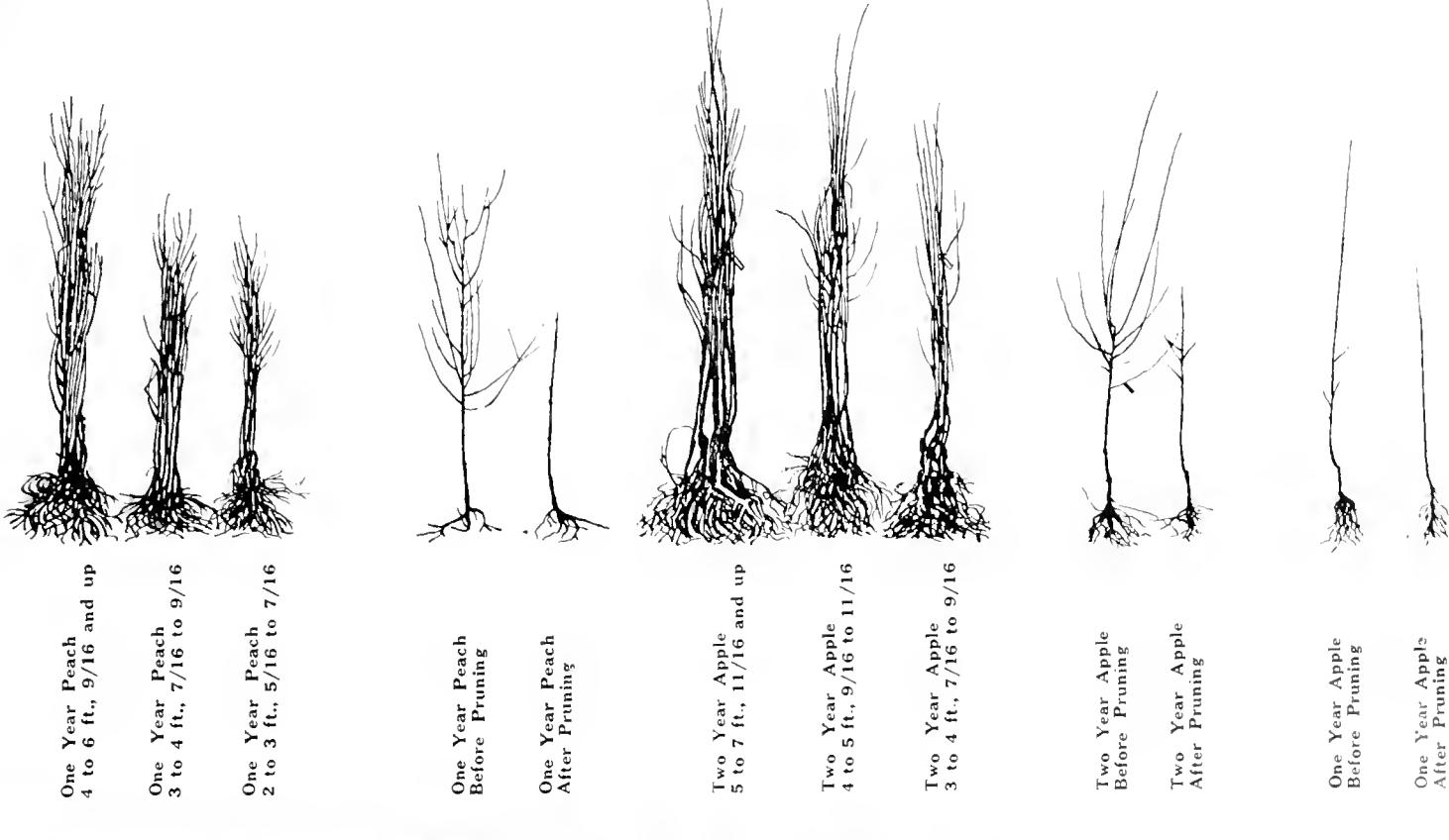
Newly planted trees should be well cultivated the first season, to conserve moisture and to keep down weeds and grass. It is not always good economy to intercrop with grass, small fruits, or grain, unless the young trees are making extraordinary strong growth. When the trees are well established, the spaces between the rows may be used for other crops for a few years, until the trees need the space; but while making their initial growth the trees ought not have to compete with other crops for the plant-food in the ground.

One of the most important items in the care of Fruit Trees is to see that they are trained right from the start. Our two-year-old sizes have the heads already formed, with three to five scaffold limbs well arranged along the trunk to support the head. These trees should be cut back, leaving just the scaffold limbs shortened to the point where it is desired to have the head of the tree.

One-year trees, or whips, should be trimmed to smooth, straight stems, cutting them squarely off at the distance from the ground at which it is desired to have them branch. Usually, apples, plums, pears, and cherries are headed a little higher than peaches, which ought to be encouraged to branch as low as possible.

The after-pruning is a matter which requires some knowledge of tree-growth and habit, as well as the purpose for which the trees are grown. In general, it is best to thin out the previous season's growth, especially in the first few years of the tree's life. Afterward, pruning may consist of cutting out dead wood, and keeping the center of the tree open to the air and sun.

Some sixteen year-old Stayman Winesap trees in full bloom on one of the Adams County Nursery and Fruit Farms.



A view of our packing house. Nursery stock ready for shipment.

Latest Prices on Nursery Stock for Spring of 1938

W. S. BRUSHER,
MANUFACTURER OF
APPLE BARRELS &
FRUIT PACKAGES
GROWER OF NURSERY STOCK

Recent postage furnished

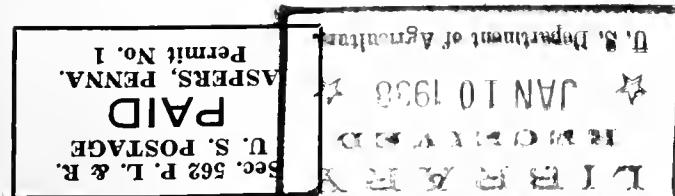
ASPER'S, PENNSYLVANIA

Growers of Good Trees Sold Direct

To the Planter

and Fruit Farms

The Adams County Nursery



The Finest Fruit Trees Grown at Rock-Bottom Prices

My fruit trees are grown on strong fruit soil, in Pennsylvania's best fruit district—Adams County. I supervise the cutting of buds and the best of care is taken to have every variety true to name. My selling price is only a little above the actual cost of growing, giving the purchaser the benefit of lowest prices. My Nursery is inspected every year by State Nursery Inspectors, to see that all nursery stock is clean and healthy. A Certificate of Inspection accompanies all purchases.

This price list contains a list of the best fruits for this latitude, and their descriptions are not exaggerated or misleading.

Come to the Nursery, if you can do so, make your selection, and take them with you in your automobile or your truck. Otherwise, we will ship them to you by Express, Freight or Parcel Post, as you may wish. My Nursery is located one-half mile from Bendersville railroad station, 35 miles from Harrisburg, 12 miles from Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg-Gettysburg State Road via Carlisle, Route No. 34, hard road.

I have ideal shipping facilities—a large packing-house on a siding of the Reading Railroad. The trees are carefully packed and should reach the purchaser in the best of condition.

The greatest of care is taken to have all trees, etc., true to label. Any proving not so will be replaced or purchase price refunded, upon proper proof. In no case shall my maximum responsibility exceed the original amount paid.

All orders are accepted upon condition that they shall be void should any injury befall the stock from hail, storm, or other causes beyond control.

TERMS

Cash with order, or, satisfactory, in advance. A discount of 5 per cent allowed on all orders. In cash accompanies same. In case you wish to place an order for future delivery, you may send a deposit of 25% with order and we will hold the trees until the specified shipping date.

PACKING OF NURSERY STOCK

All packing will be done in boxes or bales, thus protecting the roots and trees well in shipping. No charge is made for packing or delivery to railroad at Bendersville Station.

SHIPPING OF NURSERY STOCK

The spring shipment of nursery stock begins about March 15 to April 1, depending on the early or late season.

Purchasers are requested to state whether they wish stock shipped by freight or express. We deliver free all orders amounting to \$50.00 or more within a radius of 500 miles.

PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES

It is a wise thing to choose land that is well-drained because no fruit trees can thrive in a damp, soggy soil. Plums and quinces will stand a greater amount of dampness than other fruits, but they are better if they do not have to contend with unfavorable drainage. The best-drained soil is that whose natural elevation conduces to the rapid elimination of surplus water. A gently sloping hillside, free from hollows or swales where late frosts may not linger, affords the best site. Peaches ought to get the highest locations, because there is less danger from late spring frosts on high ground than on low.

If possible, the land should be prepared as for a good crop of grain, although heavy fertilization is not essential if soil is reasonably fertile.

Have the holes dug in the proper places for the trees, large enough to receive the roots comfortably without bending or twisting them. It is well to stake out the orchard in advance to be sure that the holes get dug in the right places.

When the trees arrive from the nursery, open the package and plant them immediately if it is possible. Be very careful to keep the roots covered to prevent their drying out. In planting, set the trees upright near the center of the holes, spread out the roots evenly, and work fine earth in among them, making sure that they are packed in close contact with the soil. If small air-pockets remain about the roots they will extract moisture from them, so injuring them that the trees may die.

If it is impossible to plant the trees immediately, dig them in. To do this, dig a trench, shovel-wide and deep, and long enough to hold the roots when they are placed side by side upright. Sift fine earth over the roots, and when the trench is half full, soak them with water and pile on the remainder of the earth. In this temporary planting the trees will keep in good condition for a week or two.

In setting out young trees, place them a little deeper than they grew in the nursery. The earth-mark on the base of the stem is the best guide in this.

DISTANCES APART FOR PLANTING

Apples	30 to 40 ft. each way
Pears	20 to 30 ft. each way
Plums	16 to 20 ft. each way
Peaches	16 to 20 ft. each way
Cherries	16 to 25 ft. each way
Apricots	16 to 20 ft. each way
Quinces	8 to 14 ft. each way
Grapes	8 to 12 ft. each way
Currants	4 by 5 ft.
Gooseberries	4 by 5 ft.
Raspberries, Black	3 by 6 ft.
Raspberries, Red	3 by 5 ft.
Blackberries	3 by 5 ft.

Diagram showing planting of permanents and fillers.

O X O X O

X X X X X

O X O X O

X X X X X

O X O X O

Fillers are used in an apple orchard to increase the yield per acre while the trees are yet young. Peach trees may be used for fillers, or an early-bearing apple variety such as Yellow Transparent, Duchess, or Wagener. The fillers must be removed as soon as the permanent trees require the room.

To the left is shown a diagram of an orchard using fillers. You will notice that fillers are planted between the permanents in both directions.

X—Represents Fillers.

O—Represents Permanents.

The Finest Fruit Trees Grown - At Rock Bottom Prices

Direct from Nursery to Planter

The Adams County Nursery and Fruit Farms

H. G. BAUGHER, PROPRIETOR

ASPERS Post Office, PENNA. TELEPHONE - Biglerville 42-R-12

Telegraph, Shipping Address and Express Office, Bendersville Station, Pa.

Prices for Spring 1938



An Adams County Nursery and Fruit Farm's twenty-six year old Stayman Winesap and York Imperial orchard in full bloom.



The same orchard at picking time. Some trees bearing as much as thirty to forty bushels per tree.



An Adams County Nursery and Fruit Farm's sixteen year old Stayman Winesap orchard in full bloom.



Showing the same orchard at picking time. Our yield from these trees was exceptionally heavy this past season.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF APPLE TREES

Prices on Standard Apple Trees, 2 years old. As fine as any trees obtainable.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Extra select, 5 to 7 ft., 11 to 16 in. up	\$.65	\$5.50	\$40.00	\$375.00
First class, 4 to 5 ft., 9 to 16 in.	.60	\$5.00	\$35.00	\$300.00
First class, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	\$3.00	\$30.00	\$250.00

Assorted kinds: 1 to 10 trees at the each rate; 10 to 50 trees at the 10 rate; 50 to 350 at the 100 rate; 350 to 1,000 or more at the 1,000 rate.

Remember, the Net Cash Price will be about 2¢ per tree less than above prices in orders of \$50.00 or more, if taken away from Nursery by Truck or Car.

These are a fine lot of Apple trees—nice, clean, thrifty, well grown. Budded on whole root seedlings. To those preferring 1 year trees, we invite you to compare ours with any grown. Varieties are here given and time of ripening.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT

(Sometimes called Pound Apple). Large, yellowish green fruits; productive. Ripens in September; keeps late into winter in common storage.

FALLAWATER

Earliest and best; white, tender, juicy, sprightly subacid; grows upright; bears when young, making good filler. Ripens July 1 to 15.

EARLY HARVEST

Medium; pale yellow; tender, juicy. Ripens July 1 to 15.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG

Large; golden yellow, streaked red; subacid. Fine shipper and market Apple. Ripens last of July.

CANDY APPLE

A very good one on the farms on the Adams County Nurseries. It is of exceedingly fine flavor and is considered one of the very finest eating Apples in commerce. Not knowing its true name (if it has one), we call it the "Candy Apple." The fruit is yellow with red streaks, and it ripens about August 1.

WEALTHY

Medium size, round or pointed; almost solid red; flesh white, crisp, juicy; bears young. Ripens August 1 to 15.

SUMMER RAMBO

Very large; greenish red; striped; tender, juicy; tree strong grower. Ripens August 15 to September 15.

SMOKEHOUSE

One of the good old kinds welcomed in every home. Ripens in September and can be kept in common storage late into the winter.

GRIMES GOLDEN

A good-sized yellow Apple of high quality. Ripens in September; can be kept late into the winter.

JONATHAN

Very red Apple, smooth, of good size and fine quality. Ripens in September; can be kept in common storage late in the winter.

MCINTOSH

Bright, deep red; fine quality. Ripens in September and keeps late into the winter in common storage.

PLUMS

1 and 2 yrs. old, 4 to 6 ft.

	Each	10	100
Extra select, 1 and 2 years old, 5 to 6 ft.	\$.85	\$7.50	\$60.00

ABUNDANCE

One of the greatbearers. Fruits of lemon to red color, sweet and juicy. Ripening in August.

LOMBARD

A fine market variety.

BURBANK

Cherry-red. Most profitable among growers for market. Ripens 10 to 14 days later than Abundance.

WICKSON

A large, sweet, desirable market Plum. Ripens last of August.

GREEN GAGE

A fine sweet Plum when ripe, the green color then turning yellowish. Ripens September 1.

GERMAN PRUNE

Large; dark purple; sweet; good. One of the most desirable for canning. Ripens in September.

SHIRW

A large, sweet, yellow Plum; fine shipper and market sort. Ripens in August.

BRADSHAW

Very large dark violet red, flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Ripens August.

Prices on Standard Apple Trees, 1 year old, straight whips and slightly branched.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Extra select, 4 to 6 ft.	\$.60	\$5.00	\$35.00	\$300.00
First class, 3 to 4 ft.	.55	\$4.50	\$30.00	\$250.00
First class, 2 to 3 ft.	.50	\$4.00	\$25.00	\$200.00

Assorted kinds: 1 to 10 trees at the each rate; 10 to 50 trees at the 10 rate; 50 to 350 at the 100 rate; 350 to 1,000 or more at the 1,000 rate.

Remember, the Net Cash Price will be about 2¢ per tree less than above prices in orders of \$50.00 or more, if taken away from Nursery by Truck or Car.

These are a fine lot of Apple trees—nice, clean, thrifty, well grown. Budded on whole root seedlings. To those preferring 1 year trees, we invite you to compare ours with any grown. Varieties are here given and time of ripening.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT

(Sometimes called Pound Apple). Large, yellowish green fruits; productive. Ripens in September; keeps late into winter in common storage.

FALLAWATER

Earliest and best; white, tender, juicy, sprightly subacid; grows upright; bears when young, making good filler. Ripens July 1 to 15.

EARLY HARVEST

Medium; pale yellow; tender, juicy. Ripens July 1 to 15.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG

Large; golden yellow, streaked red; subacid. Fine shipper and market Apple. Ripens last of July.

CANDY APPLE

A medium to large winter Apple with yellow skin shaded red; firm, juicy, subacid. An excellent canning and shipping Apple and good for export. Ripens in October.

BALDWIN

A fine winter Apple. Succeeds well in the Northeastern States.

ROME BEAUTY

Large, round, winter sort, mottled and mostly covered with red; the flavor and quality are very fine. It is also a good late keeper.

GALLIAN BEAUTY

A Rome Beauty type of apple. Colors earlier. Recommended for commercial planting.

RED DELICIOUS

(Sometimes called Stark's Delicious). An excellent winter Apple. Brilliant dark red skin, shading to yellow at the blossom end, and growing somewhat in quince shape; very attractive.

YELLOW DELICIOUS

A good variety, resembling the Red Delicious somewhat in shape. Ripens about same time as Grimes Golden.

NORTHERN SPY

Large red winter Apple; crisp and juicy. Does well in Northern States.

BLACK TARTARIAN

Sweet. Very large, dark red Cherry, becoming black when over-ripe; juicy. Ripens in June.

WINTER BANANA

Large; pale yellow, with a pink cheek; fine, mild, and aromatic flavor.

WINTER RAMBO

Pale green, striped red; tender and crisp. Fine winter Apple.

CORTLAND

A cross between McIntosh and Ben Davis, inheriting the good qualities of both parents. It is a beautiful red, larger than McIntosh, and matures a month later; hangs well to the tree. It keeps late in winter.

PARADISE WINTER SWEET

Large, creamy white, rosy checked. One of the best sweet winter varieties.

PEARS

Extra select, 1 and 2 years old, 5 to 6 ft.

	Each	10	100
Extra select, 1 and 2 years old, 5 to 6 ft.	\$.85	\$7.50	\$60.00

BARTLETT

Large; buttery, juicy, high flavored; great bearer. This has long been considered one of the choicest canning varieties. A favorite for all uses. Ripens in August.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE

Very large; yellow and dull red skin, with russet specks; flesh melting, rich. Ripens in August.

SECKEL

Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine-grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. One of the richest and highest flavored Pears. Equally popular for dessert and pickling. Ripens in September.

SHELDON

A large, round, russet and red Pear of very fine quality; melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome; bears well. Ripens in October.

KIEFFER

Large; handsome Pear with remarkable keeping qualities. Fine for making butter and canning.

BEURRE D'ANJOU

Large; buttery, melting, rich, vinous. The best late fall and early winter Pear.



Looking over a block of my nice, young, thrifty trees.

CHERRIES

2 years old, No. 1 except Caco.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 years old, No. 1 except Caco	\$.20	\$1.00	\$9.00	

Grape-vines should be planted 6 to 8 feet apart, in rows 8 feet apart.

BRIGHTON

Large berries of high quality. One of the most popular reds.

CONCORD

The leading market, vineyard, and home-garden variety. Dark blue berries of fine quality.

WORDEN

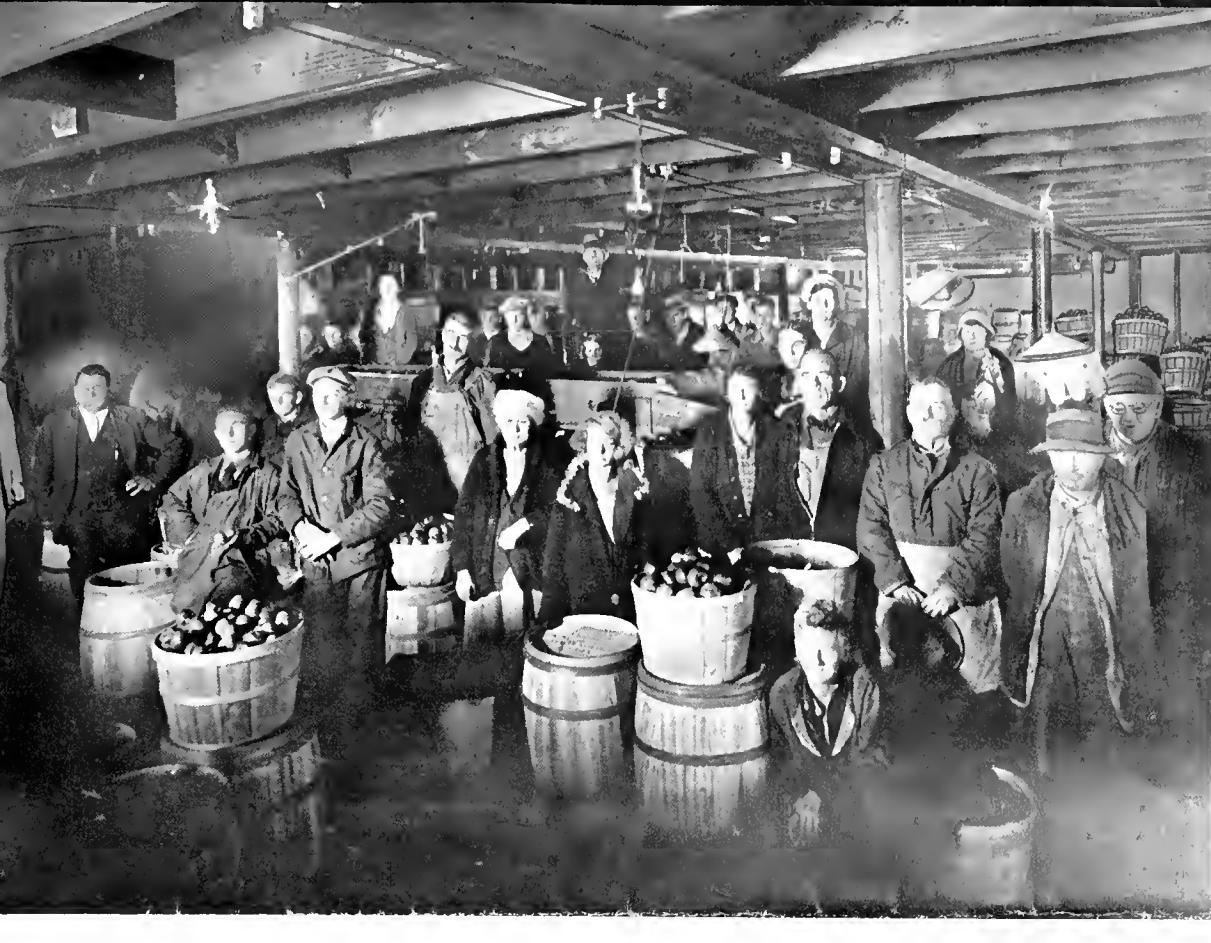
Resembles Concord but is sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and a week to ten days earlier than that variety.

NIAGARA

The standard white Grape. It ripens with Concord but the bunches and berries are larger; very sweet.

MOORE'S EARLY

Bunch



Interior view of our packing house in operation during packing season of apples. See picture at lower right for exterior view.

Dear Friends and Fruit Growers:-

In presenting this Spring 1938 Price List I want to call to your attention that I have omitted all colored plates as this is what makes a nursery catalog so expensive, which naturally has to be added to the price of nursery stock sold.

I have made my prices as low as possible in view of the rising costs of production.

My stock of fruit trees is as fine a lot as I have ever grown. We had no drought in this section to check growth during the growing season. I feel sure that any one purchasing any of my stock this Spring will be highly pleased with same.

Place your order early. If you cannot have it ready before the Farm Show at Harrisburg, try and have it ready by then. I will be there at my usual place, Booth 384. Look me up. I will be pleased to help you with your planting problems.

I was the first nurseryman to exhibit at a Farm Show at Harrisburg and also have the honor of buying the first space sold in the new Farm Show building.

As to my reliability, I refer you to The Bendersville National Bank, Bendersville, Pa., the Postmaster, Aspers, Pa., or to any of my many pleased customers throughout the country.

Come to the nursery if you can in your car or truck. Make your selection and take them along with you. To reach the nursery from Harrisburg, take Route 11 and follow same to Carlisle, Pa.; here take Route 34 through Mt. Holly Springs and on to Bendersville Station (Aspers, Pa.) All hard roads and only about 35 miles from Harrisburg. If you come by way of Gettysburg, take Route 34 from there to Bendersville Station (Aspers, Pa.) Only about 12 miles and all hard roads.

Visitors are always welcome. Come and I will be glad to show you around. My many years of experience in growing nursery stock has taught me a lot of things you should know.

H. G. BAUGHER

All nursery stock has been officially inspected and a certificate

of inspection is attached to each shipment.

FREE DELIVERY WITHIN 500 MILES ON ORDERS OF \$50.00 OR MORE

5% Discount for Cash with order

ORDER BLANK

Adams County Nursery & Fruit Farms

ASPERS, Adams County, PENNA.

Date

Name..... R. F. D. or St.....

Post Office..... County..... State.....

Express or Freight Office..... Amount of Cash Enclosed.....

QUANTITY	VARIETIES	SIZE	PRICE

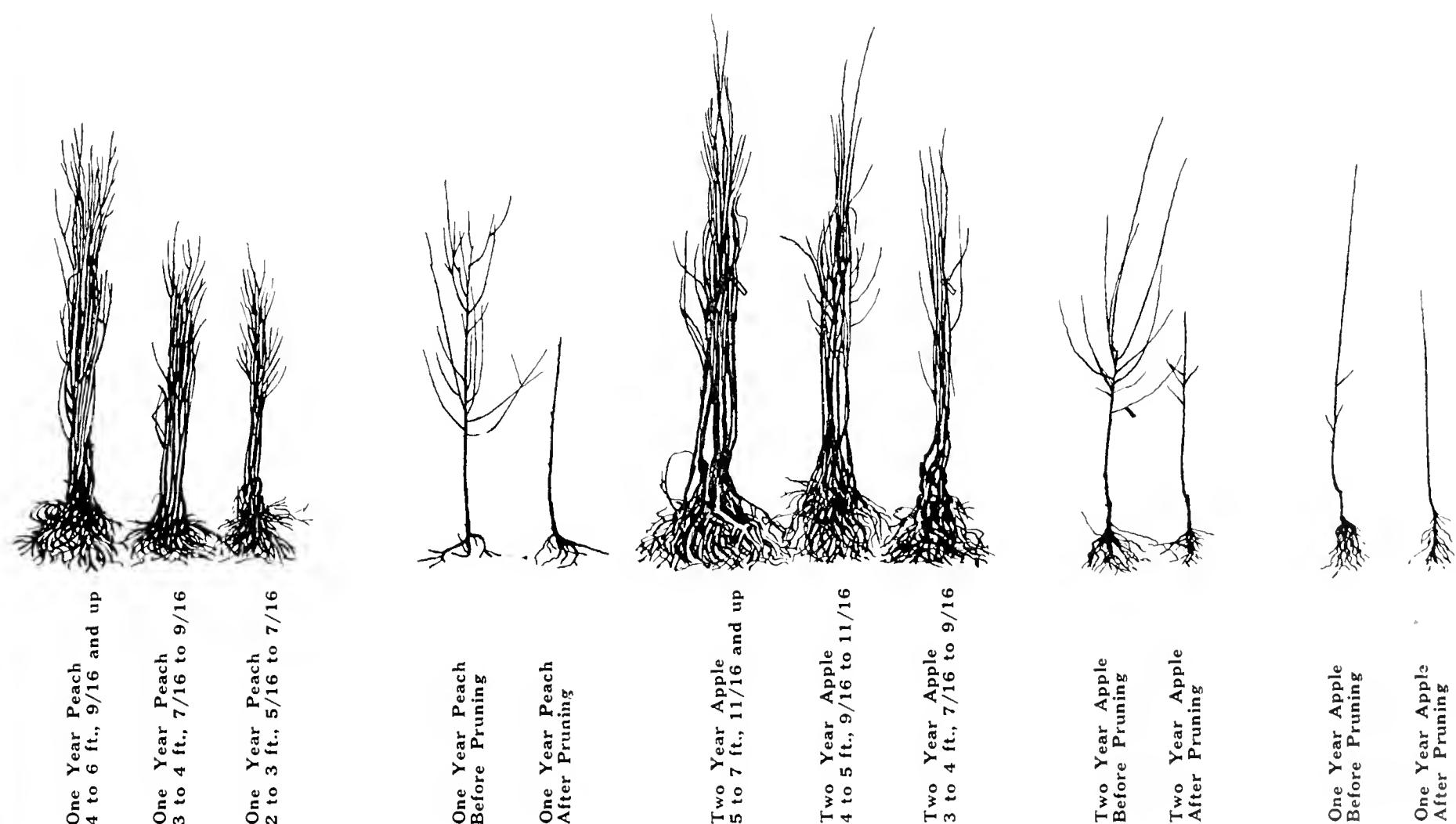
CARE OF FRUIT TREES

Newly planted trees should be well cultivated the first season, to conserve moisture and to keep down weeds and grass. It is not always good economy to intercrop with grass, small fruits, or grain, unless the young trees are making extraordinary strong growth. When the trees are well established, the spaces between the rows may be used for other crops for a few years, until the trees need the space; but while making their initial growth the trees ought not have to compete with other crops for the plant-food in the ground.

One of the most important items in the care of Fruit Trees is to see that they are trained right from the start. Our two-year-old sizes have the heads already formed, with three to five scaffold limbs well arranged along the trunk to support the head. These trees should be cut back, leaving just the scaffold limbs shortened to the point where it is desired to have the head of the tree.

One-year trees, or whips, should be trimmed to smooth, straight stems, cutting them squarely off at the distance from the ground at which it is desired to have them branch. Usually, apples, plums, pears, and cherries are headed a little higher than peaches, which ought to be encouraged to branch as low as possible.

The after-pruning is a matter which requires some knowledge of tree-growth and habit, as well as the purpose for which the trees are grown. In general, it is best to thin out the previous season's growth, especially in the first few years of the tree's life. Afterward, pruning may consist of cutting out dead wood, and keeping the center of the tree open to the air and sun.





A view of our packing house. Nursery stock ready for shipment.